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The Pittsburgh Gazette

PETROLEUM.

That the Petroleum interest is prostrate everybody knows. Over-production, extending through a considerable period and carried to a marvellous degree, has sent prices down, so that to go on, in ordinary cases, implies certain loss. The stampede from the oil region is about as violent as was the inflow of population five years ago. The falling off in the values of properties has been frightful. When the stocks of oil on hand shall be consumed, and when production shall be limited to the actual demand, the trade will again become prosperous, but only on the basis of a regular business, not as a speculative movement.

Hopes are entertained that the discovery of new uses to which Petroleum can be profitably put will advance the price to a remunerative point, and furnish a steady market for larger quantities than are now in request. Recent experiments in generating steam by means of it, as a substitute for coal, have been attended with promising results, if the reports can be depended upon. If further tests shall demonstrate all that is not predicted, a fresh impetus will be given to oil production, for Petroleum will rapidly take the place of coal for driving all sorts of steam engines.

Some months ago, experiments were reported in the direction of utilizing the culm of anthracite coal by solidifying it into blocks by an admixture of Petroleum. The early experiments did now produce the desired results. Other experiments followed and are still in progress, as we learn, with strong hopes of a satisfactory issue. In the anthracite counties are millions of tons of culm, now valueless, which will be transmuted into wealth if an application of Petroleum, in any form, shall prove successful. Science ought to prevent this enormous waste, and in the end doubtless will. If the desideratum shall be found in Petroleum a vast and steady demand for it will be created.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON endeavored to defeat the passage of the Military Government Act. In consequence the law was made severer than it would otherwise have been. After the bill passed the two Houses he vetoed it, and assigned his reasons therefor. In detail he construed the power given by the bill to Generals commanding districts. His construction was not forced but natural. The Generals in executing the laws have taken the same view of it he did in his Veto Message. Now, he is engaged in reversing his judgment. He now insists the law does not contain the provisions he thought it did, and which its words express as plainly as words can. This indicates a settled dishonesty on his part. He provokes another issue with Congress and the loyal masses. Does he know what this involves? It involves his impeachment and deposition. Unless he halts he will find hundreds of thousands demanding impeachment, who have discountenanced it hitherto. The process of Reconstruction is going on rapidly enough. In eight or ten months, if the President will only let well enough alone, the whole work will be happily completed. Any violent interposition of his will certainly hinder the restoration of the States; stiffen the exactions, and put a man in his place who will understand that his business is not to make the laws but to execute such as are made.

GEN. R. B. HAYS, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Governor of Ohio, by the Republican Convention at Columbus yesterday. He was chosen on the first ballot. The other nominations are: For Lieutenant Governor, Samuel Galloway; Supreme Judge, John Welsh; State Auditor, James H. Godman; State Treasurer, Sydney S. Warner; Attorney General, Wm. H. West; Comptroller, Moses R. Brailey; Board of Public Works Member, Philip Herzing. All except the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are present incumbents.

DR. HUBB, of the well-known and highly responsible firm of Peaslee & Co., Advertising Agents, New York, favored us with a friendly call yesterday. He is in the city on business matters pertaining to the Union Pacific Railway Company, and is stopping at the Monongahela House.

SOMETHING of more than an ordinary nature has transpired in the Military District composed of North and South Carolina, General Sickles having asked to be relieved of his command, at the same time demanding a Court of Inquiry as to his conduct of affairs.

THE Kansas papers express much alarm for the crops in that section, as the army grasshopper is steadily gaining strength. At Leavenworth a day of fasting and prayer will be held to beseech from the Almighty an early deliverance from the plague.

WILL not some energetic business man start the project for a public bathing place in Pittsburgh? No city in the country stands more in need of such a sanitary institution.

THE OHIO DENTAL ASSOCIATION have resolved to defend to the last against the prosecution of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company, for alleged patent infringement.

THE New York Constitutional Convention has got fairly to work. Among other radical measures proposed is that of rendering education compulsory.

THE CABLE of 1865, severed by an iceberg some weeks ago, has been recovered, spliced, and communication through it to Europe restored.

SANTA ANNA, with whom revolution has become chronic, is reported to have turned up in Mexico, or thereabouts.

—An extraordinary case of spontaneous combustion occurred at Boston, in the cement factory of Danforth & Butler. Mr. Butler was engaged in pouring the liquid cement from one vessel to another, when it spontaneously ignited and forced him to drop the vessel. The burning cement rapidly spread about the room, setting it on fire, and he was compelled to escape after being severely burned upon his breast and arms. The cement is composed of rubber and benzine, and from its combustible nature the fire was with difficulty extinguished after considerable damage.

—A young woman in Gloucester, Mass., was engaged to be married to a young man on a voyage to the West Indies as soon as he returned. When he came back he married another and the disappointed girl set to work and found a second lover, to whom she became engaged. He went to his house in the Provinces to prepare for the wedding, and was taken sick and died, and the unfortunate maiden is now in the matrimonial market a third time.

—An attempt was made Wednesday night near Palmer, Mass., to throw the express freight train from Boston for Springfield off the track. A large stone and a quantity of rails were put on the track, but the engineer saw them and checked the speed of the train, so that it kept on the track, though the pilot of the engine was smashed. The attempt was doubtless made with the intention of robbing the express safes on the train.

THE STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION—AN ERROR CORRECTED.

EDITORS GAZETTE—*Gentlemen:*—In the notice of the proceedings of the State Medical Society, published in the GAZETTE of June 14th, 1867, your reporter gives the substance of what I said thus: "Dr. Curwen addressed the Convention at length, setting forth the wants of the institution named, (State Lunatic Hospital) and urging prompt and efficient action on the part of the Legislature. He stated the provisions made by different portions of the State, and presented figures showing the numbers of the insane in the different localities."

Now, as he seems entirely to have misapprehended the point I desired to make, I have to ask the favor of an explanation that I may be clearly understood. My object was to bring to the attention of the Medical Society, and through them to the public, the entire inadequacy of the provisions now made for the accommodation of the insane of this Common wealth. To render the matter more intelligible I divided the State into five geographical districts, as follows: Philadelphia city and county constituted the first, and in it, according to the list of taxables in the Auditor General's last report, there was a population of about 665,000; but to this should be added a large number of persons engaged in various occupations, who are not yet citizens, but who add largely to the number of the sick and insane. The same remark will apply to all the large mining and manufacturing districts.

The second district was composed of the counties lying east of the Susquehanna river and the Blue Ridge, and south of a line drawn east from Sunbury, and this contains a population of 1,100,000 people.

The third district was that lying north of a line running east and west through Sunbury, or the junction of the west and north branches of the Susquehanna river and east of the Allegheny Mountains, and in this district there is a population of more than 500,000.

The fourth district was included in that section of the State bounded, north by the west branch of the Susquehanna river, east by the Susquehanna river and the Blue Ridge, and extending to the foot of the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains; and within these limits is a population of about 400,000, and the remaining was the western district, containing a population of about 900,000.

The sum total of the population was stated to be 3,400,000 in round numbers, though I am inclined to believe it will exceed that considerably. Taking the number of insane to be one in one thousand of the population, we would have at that estimate 3,400, and there is now only provision for 2,000 of that number, including all those in the hospitals and elsewhere in the State.

The increase of the population of this State during the last six years is over half a million; any one can make the calculation by multiplying the number of taxables by five, and then subtracting the population as given by the census of 1860.

"The wants of the institution" were not alluded to in any way; but it was very distinctly stated that in the present crowded condition of its wards, it was utterly inadequate to furnish proper accommodations for the insane of three districts, containing a population of two millions.

The provision for the insane of the Western District is also inadequate, though the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane provides accommodations for a small part of the whole number, about one-fourth, an argument for the completion of the whole building at the earliest possible period.

If there are 1400 insane in this State for whom no accommodations are prepared, and each year that number will increase with the natural increase of the population, is it not a fair inference that if that class is to receive that care and treatment which humanity and philanthropy dictate, that more hospitals are required, and that they should be built at the earliest period?

JOHN CURWEN.

Immigration.

The immigration statistics for the current season continue as encouraging as was expected by the most sanguine, and improve as the season progresses. The arrivals are very little below last year, and as they are gaining for the last six weeks against a reduction in the corresponding term of last year, there is good reason for believing that the annual aggregate may exceed that of 1866. Time sufficient has elapsed for the people abroad who intend immigrating to learn that the costs of living have been materially reduced, that the crops are unusually promising, that the demand for labor increases rather than falls off, and that a ready welcome is extended to newcomers.

The total arrivals at New York to Wednesday, the 12th inst., were 100,267. Excepting the month of February, when there was a slight reduction, each month has shown a gain upon its predecessor. Thus; in January, the arrivals were 7541; February, 5797; March, 13,825; April, 25,307; May, 35,426; and for twelve days in June, 12,391, or at the rate of 31,000 for the month, which is likely to be increased in the residue of this genial portion of the year. Last year the arrivals diminished rapidly from April. This year the next month shows a gain of 10,000. Last year the first twelve days of June showed but 9078 arrivals against the 12,391 of this, a gain of 3315 so far.

The reports from Europe early in the year presaged this result. Unusual exertions have been making for some time to secure immigrants. These show a prospect of even greater arrivals for the months up to November than we record for the last five; and if they are realized the arrivals for the year at this port will come between a quarter and a third of a million. There have been considerable arrivals, too, at other own and other ports, besides the constant current which sweeps through the northern frontier. It continues to be true of the immigrants that they are people of better character, more skill and more means than usual, and that a large proportion leave the city immediately after arrival for the interior. The country wants them all, and has profitable work enough to employ them and their relatives, to the remotest cousin.
—*Phila. North American.*

Our Foreign Trade.

The exhibit made in the last report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, of our foreign trade for the months of January, February, March and April of the current year, is certainly very encouraging in its apparent results. The exhibit mentions an export of coin and bullion amounting to $11,472,409; of foreign goods, $8,104,420, and of produce and merchandise, $112,397,370 in currency, or $126,762,772 reduced to gold at 126, bringing the total exports to $146,339,601. Meantime the free imports were $8,702,712, and the dutiable $124,225,104 —$132,327,816. Of this, $71,734,845 were entered for consumption, and $60,592,971 were warehoused—an excess of $11,141,874 in the credit to consumption. And when the exports entered in currency values are reduced to gold, we find that our exports for the first third of the current year exceed our imports by $14,011,785, or at the rate of $41,035,355 per annum.

This is a more favorable balance of trade than has been generally supposed. A great deal has been said of the export of coin and bullion, as showing that we were buying beyond our means. But if the total export of this nature is subtracted from the footing, our exports still remain $2,539,376 in excess of our imports. If it is urged that the cotton shipped to England in this term may have been sold below the entry price at home, it is probably true that an amount of our imports sufficient to rectify the error has been sold here below the invoice valuation.

Perhaps more importance has attached to this subject in some of the late discussions than was warranted be a catholic and broad view of the facts. We are living under exceptional conditions, and must make allowance for them. But whether the views referred to were wholly or partially sound, this official exhibit shows that our trade has done something more than begin to readjust itself, and that we are now, once more, as a people, selling more than we buy, while buying freely, and so helping ourselves nationally and individually.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The population of New South Wales on the 31st of December last was 431,414, of whom 239,825 were males.

—The yield of the various gold fields in New South Wales was 15,000 ounces during the month of February last.

—The fortifications of Dantzic are to be considerably enlarged, and thirteen detached forts constructed around the town.

—The title of the convalescent institution shortly to be erected in England, at the cost of Queen Victoria, will be the Victoria and Albert Convalescent Hospital.

—The King of Belgium purchased at the horticultural exhibition of Paris, twenty magnificent orange trees, which cost each, it is said, 4,000 francs. They have arrived at Laeken, and are intended to adorn the royal park.

—According to a Swiss journal, a means has been discovered of making use of cockchafers. Between four and five millions of those insects were recently sent to Friburg for the "manufacture of gas," and the residue forms an excellent carriage grease!

—Marshal Niel, French Minister of War, has given orders for the regiments of artillery to be put on a peace footing. Pursuant to his instructions all the mounted regiments are to be reduced to 4,500 or 5,000 horses. The strength of some of the corps had previously been as much as 1,500 or even 2,000 horses.

—The Czar had no sooner finished his dinner on Saturday (the day of his arrival in Paris,) than he and both of his sons started for the Varieties, at which Theatre was given "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein"—a very amusing piece, in which the celebrated Schneider is required to act. During one of the *entr'actes* his Majesty walked up and down the Passage des Panoramas, accompanied by his sons.

—A fearful accident recently occurred at the Washington colpit, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Nine colliers were being drawn up the shaft, and, in consequence of some omission in working the engine, the cage was not stopped at the proper place. The result was that when the iron carriage reached the "chocks" the rope broke, and the poor fellows were precipitated down the shaft and were killed.

—The Workmen's Society has just sent twenty delegates to the Paris Exhibition at a cost of 300 francs each, travelling expenses included. Each, in exchange for the advantages of a pleasure trip gratis, engages to study the portion of the exhibition which concerns his particular branch of trade, to take notes, and draw up a report on his return. Medals shall be awarded to the delegates who shall have the best acquitted themselves of their task.

—No less than thirty-three Englishmen, twenty Frenchmen, as well as several Belgians, competed for the pigeon-shooting prize offered by Louis Napoleon for the international match which took place in Paris, Mr. Peters was proclaimed the winner, he having killed ten times in twelve shots. The Marquis de Langle was second, with eleven in fourteen. Among the competitors were the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Parker, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince d'Arenenberg, Colonel Daniels, &c.

—Swarms of poisonous flies have made their appearance in Transylvania, and more than a hundred head of cattle have perished. The farmers are compelled to keep their beasts shut up, and large fires are kept burning night and day around the sheds to keep off this unwelcome visiting. During one day wheat nails fell copiously they disappeared, but as soon as the weather became fine again they reappeared. The men in charge of the fires have the greatest difficulty in preserving themselves from their venomous attacks, and find tobacco the best preservative.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A movement is on foot in Vicksburg, Mississippi, to send a colored man to Congress.

—The Connecticut Legislature has granted the privilege of constructing the Ridgefield and Tidewater Railroad.

—The wife and daughter of James S. Willis, of Mencon, Vt., were killed by lightning while standing in the door of their residence, on Thursday last.

—Samuel Lyon, a member of the house of James Tait & Co., bankers, has absconded, taking with him about $50,000 of the funds of the firm.

—The lumber business of Michigan is enormous. In the vicinity of Saginaw county, over 22,000,000 feet of logs were put in the stream during the winter.

—Rev. W. H. Giles, a missionary of the American Board at Cesarea, died at Constantinople on the 21st of May, of a fever contracted while on the way to the annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission.

—The decline in breadstuffs develops the fact that western farmers were hoarding quite an amount of grain for further rise. They got bitten as they deserved, and now sold as well as new wheat is crowding the market.

—It is said that a chemist in Melbourne, Australia, has invented an apparatus by which five hundred carcasses of beef can be kept in a frozen condition on shipboard during a long voyage, having been thoroughly frozen before starting.

—Among the most traditional scourges of our schools are long hours, studying at home, and the vicious practice of whipping. In many of the schools of Massachusetts the three Herodian agencies are in full operation—destroying the constitution, blasting the happiness and abridging the needed pleasures of youth.

—The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, has been revived by an act of legislature and vote of stockholders. The affairs of this Company were wound up last fall, principally on account of large losses by the Portland fire, but they have reduced their capital stock to $150,000, and are going to try again.

CONDENSED NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

—Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, has tendered his resignation as such officer. His reason is that he does not feel inclined to follow the instructions recently sent him from the State Department. His resignation has been accepted, but no successor has been appointed. Prominent citizens of New Orleans have telegraphed to the Secretary of State urging the appointment of Mr. King, of the *Times* of that city, for the appointment.

—Reports from the interior, especially from Kentucky, say the wheat has been struck with rust and seriously damaged. It was just in bloom in Kentucky.

Ohio Dental Association—Resolve to Defend Against the Vulcanite Company.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—The semi-annual meeting of the Ohio Dental Association, held this day, in the city of Columbus, unanimously approved the action of the committee having in charge the defence against the prosecution of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company, and requested them to continue the defence to the final hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

Registration in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PETERSBURG, June 19.—In two wards of this city, up to this evening, 498 whites and 1448 negroes had been registered. There is much apathy among the whites on the subject.

RICHMOND, June 19.—In the registration in this city to-day the blacks went 9? ahead of the whites. In the county fifty-seven whites and two blacks were registered. Two officials have been summoned before the United States Commissioner, charged with bribery, through distranchised.

The Test Oath in Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, on Thursday, decided that all persons appointed to office by him must, in addition to the oath prescribed by the State laws, take and subscribe to that prescribed in the Constitutional Amendment, and sought to be enforced by the Reconstruction Law. He has appointed three new state Directors for the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and three for the Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

Railroad Directors Elected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Stockholders held a meeting to-day, when the following directors were elected: John Newell; James Mason, J. H. Wade, A. Stone, jr., Cleveland, O.; John Gardner, Norwalk, O.; S. M. Young, Toledo; W. H. Vanderbilt, H. Stimson, and J. H. Banker. The New York Board subsequently elected John Newell, President, and W. F. Staunton, Secretary and Treasurer.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette per Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.]

OIL CITY, June 19.—River eighteen inches and falling slowly. Weather clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—River seventeen inches and about stationary.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—River falling slowly, with six feet by the canal marks.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—River falling.

Sailed for Europe.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, June 19.—The steamer Cuba sailed with $160,000 in specie.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL!

PRISONER TRACED TO CANADA.

He Sleeps in a Railroad Depot and His Identity Established by a Handkerchief Bearing His Name—Seen in Company with Booth Harold and Atzerot—Mrs. Surratt Offers a $1 000 for the Life of Lincoln.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

In the Surratt trial, Judge Fisher declined to order the prosecution to disclose to the defense a list of its witnesses. He also refused the application made by counsel for the defense that they be allowed to recall the witness Reed for cross-examination after another witness, not now here shall have arrived. He, however, allowed full latitude on cross-examination of the witness.

Carroll Herbert, conductor on the Vermont Central Railroad, testified that a man resembling Surratt came to the depot on a Tuesday in April, 1865; another man was with him; both were without money to pay their fare, which they were willing to get at St. Albans, and said they would walk to Franklin, which is four miles from the Canada line.

Charles Blum, Clerk of the Weldon House St. Albans, testified—Was on watch at the depot on the night of April 17th, 1865. Two men came into the depot that night, one of whom was Surratt. They were without baggage, and wished to sleep in the depot; he did so, and I called him at four o'clock Tuesday morning, April 18th. After the man went out I picked up a handkerchief in the passenger room. [A white cambric handkerchief was shown and examined. Witness recognized the handkerchief as the one he had picked up where the tall man was lying. The handkerchief bears the name of J. H. Surratt.] That name was on it when it was picked up. Alex. Gardner picked up the handkerchief, and covered the name. Then showed it to the agent of the railroad company. Never saw the man before or since.

J. Grills examined—was living near the navy yard in 1865. Kept a restaurant in the basement of Ford's Theatre. Knew Booth five or six years before. Knew Harrold and Atzerot. Saw Harrold at five o'clock on the day of the assassination. Saw Atzerot about 8 o'clock that night. Saw Harrold and witness walked together and saw Atzerot at the Kirkwood House. I was coming down Pennsylvania avenue, when I met me and asked if I saw J. W. Booth said I did, at eleven o'clock, at the Theatre and Booth said he was going to Canada on horseback. He rode on a small gray horse. Then Harrold said, "You know General Lee is in town." I replied I did not. Harrold said, "Well, Booth and Atzerot will go with you." I will walk with me you will see something about it." As we were passing the Kirkwood, Atzerot was sitting on the steps, and Harrold stopped to speak with him. Harrold and witness then walked to Willards, and Harrold talked to two young men there. Witness passed on, leaving in conversation, but when Harrold parted with the two young men, he said, "You will be hailed with shouts of Hosannas from Grover's Theatre, and I noticed Harrold walked lame. When near the Theatre Harrold pulled up his pants, and I saw a long silver handle bowie knife sticking in his boot. I asked him what he was going to do with that. He said he was going to the country that night, and such things were handy there.

Q. Do you see any one in court who looks like that man? A. Harrold said, "Will you be there to-night?"

Witness answered by pointing out the prisoner. He looked very much like the man, but the witness could not say he was the same man or not. He wore no beard but had a slight mustache.

John E. Lynch, residing in Troy, heard Mrs Surratt in 1865 say she would give any one a thousand dollars if he killed Lincoln. This was said in the name of C. S. Sloan & Co. Neither were honored by the Bank. A page had been detached from the Bank's check book by an unknown party and the forgeries were committed on portions of the page.

WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

Maurice Lonergan, wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on the 30th of August. Application for a writ of error and stay of execution, however, has been granted on the usual terms.

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG STORE.

An explosion of chemicals in the drug store of Daniel L. Hawkins, Greenwich street, to-day, occasioned considerable damage to the building. The proprietor was slightly injured.

REVENUE CUTTERS AT AUCTION.

The steam revenue cutters Kankakee and Ashuelot were sold at auction to-day, each being struck off at $25,000. The Kankakee was bid in at $20,000.

FRENCH WAR VESSEL.

The French steam frigate Ribot, twenty-two guns, arrived from Martinique.

CHOLERA CASUALTY.

The reported case of cholera on Monday proves untrue.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The Jerome Park races commenced today. The attendance was fair. The first race, premium $400, for all ages, 1½ miles, was won by Mr. Lorillard's horse Lantenoy. Luther second, and Mr. Fennock's Colchurd—time, 3.4. The second race, for the Belmont stakes, for 3 year olds, 1½ miles, was won by Rockdale, with Bonnie Scotland second and Rival third—time 2.5. The hopeful Stakes, for two year olds, five furlongs, was won by Rockdale, with Decapeara, Sanford's Rocket was second—time, 1.06. The mile heat race was won by Alexander's Virginia Mare Maggie, the first heat, No. 1, Redwing—time, 1.48, 1.50 and 1.49.

The betting match on the Union Course, between Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. Clellon, was won by the former in three straight heats—time, 2.32, 2.30, 2.33.

WORK DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

Eight distilleries were seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamer Queen, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

FROM HAYTI, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 15th, has arrived.

Haytien advices of the 4th report the country quiet and President Soluave very popular. The Constitution is to be revised before the polling of the election.

Accounts from Belize and Honduras say law and order prevailed in consequence of the prompt arrival of a man-of-war from Jamaica.

Venezuela advices to May 24th state that the revolutionary movements in the State of Uruguay had been stifled without bloodshed. Congress had authorized the Executive to contract for an extraordinary loan.

The Upata gold mines were yielding handsomely. By a rumor at Caracas, it is said great discoveries of gold have been made, and the reports have been the subject of discussion by the Congress.

Jamaica advices to May 24th, complain of the scarcity of rain. The crops will be less than the lowest estimates made. However, there are hopes of an abundant coffee crop.

Monetary affairs at Havana were improving. Sugar from 7½ to 8 reading upwards; No. 12 quoted at 7⅝@8 rentes.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sites for Experimental Farms—The Rain and the Crops—State Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, June 19—The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society met yesterday. The Committee reported that this State, and next week the western part, to fix sites for experimental farms.

The heavy rain yesterday knocked down the wheat in the surrounding country, but it is not injured.

The annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsburgh on September 24th.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Excessive Rain—Damage to Crops—Prosecutors Report Concerning Negro Jurors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, June 19.—It has been raining almost constantly for two days, causing great damage to the growing crops.

The action of Judge Brainard was the reverse of that reported the other day. He addjourned Supreme Court because negroes were not put on the jury.

New York Constitutional Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, June 19.—The Constitutional Convention Standing Committees were appointed.

Among the business presented was a resolution to consider the property of amending the Constitution, to secure and protect all cities in the State in the administration of their own local governments, from infringement on their rights and powers, and from partisan and political legislation, on the part of the Legislature.

A motion to strike from the present Constitution all relating to persons of color, was referred.

An inquiry into the expediency of providing for a more equal and just representation in the Legislature, by all legislators, minorities as well as majorities, and with this view that the system proposed by John Stewart will, for the English Parliament, be examined, was referred.

A motion that the Committee on Rights of Suffrage be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of extending the elective franchise to all native born citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, was laid on the table.

A motion that the Constitution be amended so as to allow every male citizen twenty-one years of age, who has been a citizen ten days, and an inhabitant six months preceding the election, and the last three months a resident of the county, the right to vote; that all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, or having received a bribe for their votes, or any infamous crime, and all deserters, be excluded from suffrage, was referred.

A motion instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of making education compulsory was referred.

Railroad Consolidation

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, June 19.—The stockholders of the Boston and Worcester Railroad to-day voted for consolidation with the Western road. The vote stood 8,255 against 509.

OHIO POLITICS.

Nominations by the Republican State Convention—The Platform.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—The following are the nominations of the Republican State Convention held here to-day: Governor, R. B. Hays, of Hamilton county; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel Galloway, Franklin county; Supreme Judge, John Welch, Athens county; Auditor of State, James H. Godman, Marion county; Treasurer of state, Sidney S. Warner, Lorain county; Attorney General, William H. West, Logan county; Comptroller of Treasury, Moses R. Brailly, Fulton county; Member of Board of Public Works, Philip Herzing, Anglaze county. All but the first two are the present incumbents.

The platform is as follows:

The Republican Union Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, declare:

First—That one of the great lessons of the war is that the American people are a Nation, and not merely a Confederacy of sovereign and independent States.

Second—That our existence as a nation is based on the great principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, and vindicated by the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and the spirit of republican democracy and justice which underlies the Constitution of the United States, the thirty-eighth and Fortieth Congress, and which we accept fully endorse, and which we demand shall be carried into complete effect by every needful act of additional legislation.

Third—That while we will always cherish and defend the American system of local and State self-government for local purposes, and a National Government for national purposes, and while we are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization, on the one hand, or consolidation, on the other, we hold that liberty and human rights constitute our great national boon, both which the Republican masses must not be allowed to abridge or take away.

Fourth—That imbued with the spirit of true Democracy, and believing that the people are the source of all power, and that the ends of the Government ought not to be restricted to a privileged class, but should be vested in the whole people, without the adjunct of odious distinctions or qualifications not equally attainable by all; and further believing that these sentiments are in accordance with the spirit and tendency of modern civilization, we place ourselves on the simple and broad platform of impartial manhood suffrage, as the foundation of our commonwealth, and the State Constitution, appealing to and confiding in the intelligence, justice and patriotism of the people of Ohio to approve it at the ballot-box.

Fifth—That the American people owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the brave Soldiers and Sailors who, in the struggle for our national existence, so nobly fought for our liberties, and for the privations, suffering and sacrifices they have endured, the loyal men of Ohio hereby pledge to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of the nation, our sympathy and substantial support.

Sixth—That we approve and endorse the military administration of our distinguished fellow citizen, Major General P. H. Sheridan, in Louisiana and Texas, and pledge him, and the military commanders in the several military districts of the South, the cordial support of the Union men of Ohio in their efforts to protect the loyal people of the late rebel States, and to secure the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in said States.

Seventh—That we fully endorse and approve of the administration of our present Governor, J. D. Cox, and point to his record as the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged his official duties and merited the credit and honor of our noble State.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

Early this morning Thomas Skiedmore, who murdered Wm. Bishop Carr, by shooting him with an air gun, on the 9th of May, committed suicide in his cell in Brooklyn Jail, by cutting his throat with a RAZOR. He confessed his guilt in a letter.

FORGER ARRESTED.

A man giving his name as John Brown was arrested for forging two checks, amounting to $1,635, in the name of C. S. Sloan & Co. Neither were honored by the BANK. A page had been detached from the Bank's check book by an unknown party and the forgeries were committed on portions of the page.

WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

Maurice Lonergan, wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on the 30th of August. Application for a writ of error and stay of execution, however, has been granted on the usual terms.

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG STORE.

An explosion of chemicals in the drug store of Daniel L. Hawkins, Greenwich street, to-day, occasioned considerable damage to the building. The proprietor was slightly injured.

REVENUE CUTTERS AT AUCTION.

The steam revenue cutters Kankakee and Ashuelot were sold at auction to-day, each being struck off at $25,000. The Kankakee was bid in at $20,000.

FRENCH WAR VESSEL.

The French steam frigate Ribot, twenty-two guns, arrived from Martinique.

CHOLERA CASUALTY.

The reported case of cholera on Monday proves untrue.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The Jerome Park races commenced today. The attendance was fair. The first race, premium $400, for all ages, 1½ miles, was won by Mr. Lorillard's horse Lantenoy. Luther second, and Mr. Fennock's Colchurd—time, 2.4. The second race, for the Belmont stakes, for 3 year olds, 1½ miles, was won by Rockdale, with Bonnie Scotland second and Rival third—time 2.5. The hopeful Stakes, for two year olds, five furlongs, was won by Rockdale, with Decapeara, Sanford's Rocket was second—time, 1.06. The mile heat race was won by Alexander's Virginia Mare Maggie, the first heat, No. 1, Redwing—time, 1.48, 1.50 and 1.49.

The betting match on the Union Course, between Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. Clellon, was won by the former in three straight heats—time, 2.32, 2.30, 2.33.

WORK DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

Eight distilleries were seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamer Queen, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

MAXIMILIAN'S COURT MARTIAL.

The Department of State has information that the court martial in the case of Maximilian for the present has been suspended.

Rear Admiral Rowan has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for a command in the Atlantic squadron. The Piscataqua is designated as his flag ship, and will probably be ready for sea in two months.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Rear Admiral Rowan has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for a command in the Atlantic squadron. The Piscataqua is designated as his flag ship, and will probably be ready for sea in two months.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Birmingham Riot.

IT IS PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

Return of Troops Ordered.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIANS.

Men-of-War in the Channel.

FRAZIER, TRENHOLM & CO'S FAILURE.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

THE RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, June 19.—The riot in Birmingham, which at first had a formidable appearance, was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Home Secretary announced that the disturbances in Birmingham had ended, peace and order had been restored, and the troops sent there were under orders to return to their former stations.

FENIAN PRECAUTION.

The English Government, warned by the landing effected by a squad of Fenians at Dungarvon, have stationed men-of-war in the channel to guard against a repetition of the attempt.

FRAZIER, TRENHOLM & CO.'S LIABILITIES.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—*Evening*—The liabilities of Frazier, Trenholm & Co. have been ascertained to exceed their assets by nearly a million pounds sterling.

THE CABLE OF 1865 REPAIRED.

HEARTS CONTENT, June 19.—The steamer Chiltern, which arrived here on Sunday, proceeded on Monday to grappel for the ends of the broken cable. At seven o'clock in the evening the Irish end was recovered, tested, and found perfect. After the necessary burying and renewed preparation for grappling, the Newfoundland end was obtained, and at six o'clock to-day the ends were spliced and communication restored.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 19.—Consols closed at 94¼ for the twenties, 73¼. Illinois Central 79. Erie 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—*Evening*—Corn declined 3d; mixed western 37s 6d per quarter for the week. Wheat 10s 6d. Barley 4s 6d. Pease 37s. Cotton closed easier in tone, but prices unchanged; closing quotations: middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 12½; for the day, 5,000 bales. Provisions generally quiet. Beef closed firm at an advance, and lately quoted at 132s 6d per barrel for Prime Mess. Bacon advanced to 46s 6d for Cumberland cut middles. Pork; 74s for prime Eastern mess. Tallow declined at 4s 6d. Petroleum steady at 1s 1d for refined in bond.

LONDON, June 19.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 94¼.

LONDON, June 19.—*Evening.*—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, June 19.—*Evening.*—A. and G. W. Consolidated Shares 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—*Evening.*—United States bonds 72¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

MAXIMILIAN'S COURT MARTIAL.

The Department of State has information that

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY JUNE 20, 1867.

THE HEAD-TAX

On the 13th inst the *Advocate* replied to previous comments of ours on the Head Tax Resolution. Circumstances have conspired to delay rejoinder, but meanwhile we have carefully reconsidered the whole subject.

The language of the Resolution is broad, and calls for a Head Tax on *all* Immigrants. After our first strictures the supporters of the Resolution adopted a modified interpretation, limiting their demand, in reality to a Tax on all foreigners coming into the country through the procurement of citizens and for the purpose of engaging in particular branches of mechanical industry. Neither proposition is acceptable to us. But we cannot refrain from remarking that the Resolution as it reads is a much more sensible thing than the interpretation put upon it in the progress of the discussion; and for the reason that a tax upon *all* immigrants is tangible and can be enforced; if sufficiently heavy it must virtually exclude new-comers; whereas a tax on persons following or to follow a particular vocation, is partial and cannot be imposed, for if puddlers only are taxed, the foreigners will come in without tax under some other designation; while if bosses in any other line, as carpenters or masons, see proper to import workmen the tax will not be in their way. It is manifest, therefore, that a Head Tax to be efficient and serviceable in the sense intended by the advocates of the Resolution must apply equally to all foreigners seeking to take up abodes in this country. The interpretation put on the Resolution makes it nugatory and absurd; while the Resolution, construed according to the fair import of its words is shamefully proscriptive, and would sacrifice the permanent welfare of the republic—nay, of the human race—to the temporary convenience of one or more comparatively small bodies of citizens. Under neither aspect does the Resolution stand the slightest chance of being consolidated into law, and attempts to maintain it only exalt it to the miserable pre-eminence of being a worthless bone of contention between classes of citizens who have really important interests in common, and which can best be promoted by mutual forbearance and co-operation.

Whoever would do something effectually to Protect Labor, must be careful not to narrow his definition, so as to substitute particular kinds of Labor for Labor in general. What are called Skilled Workmen are much less numerous than the classes known as Common Laborers. These ordinary Laborers are citizens, and have the same rights as Mechanics and Manufacturers. They have their sensibilities, too, and if, by any combination of causes whatever they see fit to vote in opposition to the men of the Trade Unions, the latter will be nowhere.

Now, let us repeat an open secret. Many Skilled Workmen employ what are called Helpers or Common Laborers. Among these Helpers the impression is universal that the Skilled Workmen are as harsh and grinding in dealing with them as the Proprietors are charged with being in bargaining with the Skilled Workmen. Much can be pertinently said on this head, and doubtless will be urged before the controversy now progressing in this country shall terminate. This much is apparent; that the Skilled Workmen must recognize the Unskilled as Workmen also, and entitled to equal Protection with themselves before they can win the field they are now contesting, or ought to win it. By the genius of this government, one man is held to be equal in rights to every other; and, hence, so long as a particular grade of Laborers arrogate that they are the only sort deserving of recognition they will signally fail, and will deserve all the discomfiture they meet. If Skilled Men, with the higher wages they always obtain, and the fairer opportunities which constantly open before them for becoming Proprietors, have such deep cause of complaint that they must keep up an outcry, what do they think must be the lot of the Common Laborers? If a Skilled Workman, making from four to eight dollars a day, cannot get along and support his family comfortably, what does he think must be the condition of his Helper, to whom he pays from a dollar and a half to two dollars only a day? This Skilled Workman would not put a Head-Tax on Common Laborers, because he wants Helpers to be cheap; but he would put a prohibitory Head-Tax on Skilled Workmen, because he wants to force the Proprietors to pay him high wages; and this he calls true Protection of Labor. So, he would let as many farmers come in without tax, as please, because he wants to compel all farmers to work low for his benefit; but he insists that more mechanics shall not come in, because, possibly in that event, farmers might stand a chance to make as much a day as mechanics. Heaven save us from such Protection!

So long as Immigration shall be left free, the classes that come fairly balance each other. Men of almost all the European industries come over. If special inducements are held out in one locality for puddlers to come, in another locality extraordinary pains are taken to secure farmers; and so, all round. These special inducements neutralize each other, because they are made alike, and with substantially the same degrees of success in behalf of all occupations.

Trade Unions must broaden their base, and must learn to be less bigoted and denunciatory of men who accept, in general, the aims they profess, but, in the exercise of a rightful independence, do not concur in all their measures for attaining these aims. The denial of men who want to work the use of their natural and legal right to do so, if they happen not to belong to a Union, must be abandoned. A man's right to work is as sacred as his right to live. Whoever strikes at a man's right to work is as clearly a criminal as he who strikes with his dagger at a man's heart. There may be differences in the degrees of criminality; but whatever may be the differences they are not so great as many of the Unions people think.

It is easy in most large towns, in particular callings, for a number of men, who never served regular apprenticeships, and are in no just sense skilled workmen, to form a Union, and having the machinery of the organization in their hands, to denounce those who are outside as botches and incompetent workmen, though by doing so they expose themselves to indictment for slander and libel and civil prosecution for damages. The laws justly guard most scrupulously every citizen in the exercise of any proper calling whereby he sees fit to gain bread for himself, his wife and his children. The common sense of many ages has crystalized in this manner, and the laws in this respect are in no danger of being modified. We do not affirm that all Trade Unions are of the description above indicated; but we do seriously assert we know of Unions in which not one in ten of the members served a square apprenticeship; and of which not a larger proportion could get into a guild in which what is correctly denominated Skill is rigidly insisted on as a condition of membership. Such Unions, at least, ought to show some modesty in denouncing their betters, who are outside, as unworthy and incompetent followers of the trade.

But nothing can be plainer than that just in proportion as the old fashioned apprenticeship system fell into disuse in this country the average competency of American mechanics was diminished and the ground for claim of being Skilled Workmen was taken away. The sooner the old system shall be restored the higher will be the standard of mechanical attainment; and the larger the wages received.

The GAZETTE is for the Protection of Labor; that is, of all Labor. Its conceptions are not circumscribed to seeking the welfare of one or a few classes of workmen. One man who toils honestly, no matter at what, or whether rated by the Unions as a Skilled Workman or a Common Laborer, has just as strong claims to Protection as any other man. No system of Protection is adequate or entitled to challenge public support, which does not provide equally for all. All partial systems are sure to fail. To a general system, fostering fairly all kinds of Labor, on Farms, in Gardens, in Vineyards, and Orchards, and on Sea and on Land, in Mines, in Yards, in Shops, and in Factories, we shall always give our best efforts, and no matter whether we may be denounced or commended by the Trade Unions or their organ, Workingmen constitute the body of a nation; or its strength and glory; wield its destinies; protect it in war and build it up in peace. In a very high sense they are the nation.

And now, a final word. Young mechanics who are careful to acquire a real knowledge of their trades, so as to comprehend not only the processes, but the underlying philosophy; who do not loiter and idle away their spare hours, but devote them earnestly to solid reading, calculated to inform their intellects and improve their capacities; who take care of their personal habits, discarding especially indulgence in strong drinks; are pretty sure to succeed in life. By far a larger proportion of them come to the age of fifty years, respectable and solid members of society, with reasonable or affluent competences, than of the young men who start as clerks in stores. We have observed this all our days long, and hence do not take much stock in those dismal complainings in which other sorts of mechanics indulge, accusing fate of malace towards them in ordering their lots. There is ordinarily no better start in life than to be a good mechanic; and when we hear mechanics grumble we suspect them of being ashamed of what they foolishly regard as an humble calling.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FROM OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

What has Been Done and When it Will be Finished.

No great enterprise was ever begun about which so little has been said and so much has been done. The public have a vague idea that a railroad is being built from somewhere in the East to somewhere in a farther West than a rail-track has ever before been laid; but where it begins, or what route it follows, or where it is to end, we venture to assert not one in a thousand can tell.

For a dozen years we have heard that a great Pacific Railroad *was to be* built, and a dozen names and a dozen companies, and a dozen routes—from the southern boundary of Texas to the northern boundary of Lake Superior—have been urged upon Congress as the greatest and best means for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Bubble after bubble was blown, and each burst in turn when touched by the sharp point of practical experience.

The absolute necessity for a Pacific Railroad to retain and bind more closely together the eastern and western extremes of the continent in one great *Union and Pacific* country, the immense cost of government transportation to its frontier and Rocky Mountain posts, and the even greater cost of Indian wars, in a region that nothing but a railroad could civilize, and nothing but civilization could pacify,—the great importance of opening a road to the rich gold and silver mines of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains, so that the way to the resumption of specie payments might be made shorter and easier,—all these *prudential* reasons finally pressed with such weight upon Congress, that it determined that the road should be made. There were, indeed, many others: two thousand miles of additional territory would be opened for settlement; vast bodies of land now valueless would be made productive; the tide of business and travel that now winds a tedious and dangerous way along the borders of two oceans, would be increased ten-fold; and how would the fathers in the East strike hands with their sons and daughters at the Golden Gate, if they could only be borne on the wings of the locomotive!

The imperative need of the work was admitted, but it was too vast for individual enterprise to attempt. No combination of private capitalists was willing to risk a hundred million dollars in the construction of 2,000 miles of railroad through a wilderness. As the undertaking was strictly national, so no power less than that of the nation was sufficient to accomplish it; and large as the cost necessarily would be, the expenditure would save a much greater cost to the country.* But the Government did not wish to enter upon any new system of internal improvements on its own account; and its only alternative was to grant its aid in the most careful manner to such responible individuals of suitable character and energy as might be willing to risk a portion of their private means in the construction of the road.

THE COMPANY'S CHARTER AND ROUTE.

The charter was granted and perfected by various acts of Congress, and the Company comprises men of the highest reputation for integrity, wealth and business experience. Among the officers are General John A. Dix, President; Thomas C. Durant, Vice President, and Hon. John J. Cisco, late Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. Treasurer.

The Capital authorized by the Charter is One Hundred Million Dollars; of which it is estimated that not exceeding Twenty-Five Millions will be required, and of which Five Millions have already been paid in.

Surveying parties were at once pushed out in various directions across the continent to find and locate the best available line between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. This was established at Omaha, in Nebraska, on the east, and will finally be at San Francisco, in California, on the west—a distance of nearly 1,900 miles. The Chicago and North Western Railroad is now completed from Chicago to Omaha, a distance of 492 miles, and several other roads are rapidly building to unite with the Union Pacific at the same point; so that its eastern connections will be numerous and complete.

The general line of the road from Omaha is west up the Valley of the Great Platte, and thence across the plains a distance of 517 miles, to the Black Hills, or easterly spur of the Rocky Mountains. Col. Seymour, the Consulting Engineer, reports that the grade is much more favorable than was anticipated—the maximum to the Rocky Mountains not exceeding 30 feet to the mile, and from that point to the summit, or divide of the continent, it will not exceed 80 feet to the mile. From the Rocky Mountains, the best practicable route will be taken to Great Salt Lake City, and thence by the Valley of the Humboldt River to the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Central Pacific Railroad is now being rapidly built east from Sacramento, California, and is already completed about 100 miles, and will connect with the Union Pacific.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND ITS COST.

As we remarked before, there has been very little talk, and a great deal of work. Almost before the public were aware, it had been begun. On the First of January, 1867, the Union Pacific Railroad was *finished* for 305 miles west from Omaha, and fully equipped with Locomotives, Rolling Stock, Repair Shops, Depots, Stations, &c.—and the company have on hand Iron, Ties, and other materials, sufficient to finish the road to the Rocky Mountains, or 517 miles from Omaha; by the first of September, 1867. It is expected that the whole line through to California will be completed in 1870.

The first 305 miles were graded, bridged and ironed, with a heavy Trail, and supplied with suitable Depots, Repair Shops, Stations, Locomotives, Cars, and all the necessary appurtenances of a first-class road, for $50,000 per mile, and it is believed that the remaining portion will not increase the average cost to more than $56,000 per mile exclusive of equipments.

MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

When the Government determined that the road must be built, it also determined to make the most ample provision to render its speedy construction beyond a doubt.

1st.—THE GRANT OF MONEY.—The Government issues to the Company its SIX PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the whole road, and in addition, for 150 miles across the Rocky Mountains, this grant is *trebled*, making it $48,000 per mile, and from the termination of this section to the California line, (about 898 miles), the grant is *doubled*, making $32,000 per mile—the whole amount being $44,208,000. These bonds are issued by the Government only on the completion of each section of twenty miles, and after the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States have certified that it is thoroughly built and supplied with all the machinery, &c., of a first class railroad. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Treasury, and the Government retains, as a sinking fund to be applied to repayment of principal and interest, one half the regular charges made for transportation by the Company against it. These bonds, which are a second mortgage, are not due for thirty years, and it is not improbable that the value of the services to be rendered to the Government during that period will constitute a sinking fund sufficient for their redemption at maturity.

2d.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Government permits the Company to issue its own Mortgage Bonds at the same time, and on the same terms, and for the same amount, and *by special Act of Congress these bonds of the Company are made a* FIRST MORTGAGE on the entire line and property of the road, the Government bonds *being subordinate*. The amount of these bonds to be issued by the Company is limited to an amount equal to those issued by the Government to aid in the construction of the road.

3d.—THE LAND GRANT.—While this is certainly munificent, at the same time it is most advantageous to the Government, for without it, all its own lands would remain almost worthless. It is a donation of every alternate section for twenty miles on each side of the road, or 12,800 acres per mile, and amounts to 20,032,000 acres, assuming the distance from Omaha to the California State line to be 1,565 miles. Much of this land, especially in the Valley of the Great Platte, is a rich alluvium, and is considered equal to any in the world for agricultural purposes. Hon. E. D. Mansfield, the learned Commissioner of Statistics for the State of Ohio, estimates that at least 9,400,000 acres will be available to the Company within a moderate length of time, and that it is fair within bounds to estimate this entire grant at $1.50 an acre, or $30,000,000. The Illinois Central has realized more than four times this sum from a similar grant.

RECAPITULATION OF MEANS FOR 1,565 MILES.

U.S. Bonds, equal to money	$44,208,000
First Mortgage Bonds,	44,208,000
Land grant, 20,032,000 ac, say	30,000,000
	$118,416,000

—equal to a cost of nearly $76,000 per mile, which is believed to be a liberal estimate. This does not take into the account the value of the right of way and material, the stock subscription already paid in or to be paid in the future, or the present discount at which the bonds are offered, as they are expected soon to beat par.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS is more than provided for by the net earnings of the various sections of the road, as they are completed. On the 305 miles on which the cars are now running west from Omaha, the receipts for the first two weeks in May were $113,000; and as the road is extended towards the great mining centers, the business in freight and passengers constantly increases—and as there can be no competition from rival roads, the Company has full power to charge remunerative prices.*

PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE BUSINESS.

It needs no argument to show that the traffic of the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and passing through the great mining region, must be immense.

Although our annual product of the precious metal is now officially estimated at $100,000,000 per annum, a vastly greater sum will be obtained as soon as the Union Pacific Railroad opens the way to the golden regions of the Rocky Mountains. Now, the difficulties and cost of communication are so great, that none but the very richest veins can be worked; but with cheap transportation hundreds of thousands of hardy miners will successfully develop other mines, that, with less costly working, will be even more profitable than the average of those now in operation; and the business of this constantly increasing mining interest must pass over this road.

The records of our shipping offices show that not less than 50,000 passengers now annually travel by sea between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco; and these reckoned at $150 each (about one-half the steamer price) would produce a revenue of $7,500,000.

The overland travel is even greater. In a single year, *twenty seven thousand teams*, comprising a vast number of emigrants and travelers, departed from two points only on the Missouri River on their westward journey. If the truth of this statement was not familiar to all frontiers-men, it might well be questioned. But, estimating the overland through travel at the same figures as that by steamer, and we have $15,000,000 as the minimum estimate on the same number of passengers. But the facilities for cheap and rapid transit furnished by railroad always vastly increases the amount of travel with the same population. The difference between the numbers that would take an ocean steamer or a prairie wagon and a modern palace car, with its luxurious state rooms, where the traveler eats and sleeps almost as comfortably as at home, may be as great as the difference between the numbers who were jolted over the mountains in an old fashioned stage-coach and those in an Express train between any two great cities. Then, it is not safe to say that this *through* travel will be at once doubled on the completion of the road in 1870, and, with the rapid increase of Pacific Coast population in the next few years, more than quadrupled? Is it at all extravagant to assert that the *through passenger business* during the first year after the first train of cars runs from Omaha in Nebraska to Sacramento, will be worth twenty five million dollars? When to this we add half as much more for its *way* passenger business, and more than as much more than both for its freights, expresses and mails, etc., are there not the best reasons in the world for believing that the Union Pacific Railroad will be one of the most profitable as well as one of the grandest works of modern times?

THE SECURITY AND VALUE OF ITS BONDS.

We have made these calculations that the public might have some brief data of facts from which to form their estimate of the value of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Besides, men of the greatest railroad experience in the country have shown their confidence in the stock by liberal subscriptions, and this stock must be subordinate to all other claims. But there are stronger proofs of the security and value of the First Mortgage Bonds than any we have named:

1. That for the safety of the country as well as national economy the road is indispensable.

2. That by an investment of about fifty millions in a *Second* Mortgage on the road, the Government practically guarantees the principal and interest on the First Mortgage.

The Company now offer a limited amount of its First Morigage Bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi annually in coin, at ninety per cent. This interest, at the current rate of premium on gold, is equal to nine per cent. per annum on the price for which they are now offered. The Company expects to sell but a small amount at this rate, when the price will be raised, and like all similar bonds they will finally rise to premium above their par value. The subscribers to this loan will not only have the advantages of very liberal interest and very safe security, but will also have the satisfaction of having assisted in the construction of the greatest national work of the country.

*The price of freight by teams from the Missouri River was formerly twenty-five cents per pound, or $500 per ton.

*It has been proved, already, that the entire interest on the fifty millions in bonds advanced by the Government will be saved more than twice over in the consequent diminution of Government expenses in the regions through which the road passes.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LUXEMBURG.

The Luxemburg, to which the attention of the whole world is now drawn, is a small province lying east of Belgium, and has for northern and eastern boundaries the "Bohemia provinces." It formed, before the Belgian revolution, a part of the "Grand Luxemburg," of which a part has been ceded to Belgium, after the treaty of 1839. The leading powers of Europe, however, agreed that the old fortress of the city of Luxemburg should remain under the protectorate of Prussia, would be garrisoned by her, and should form a part, under the regency of a foreign Prince, of the German Zolverein. By its position, and especially by the strength of her fortifications, considered as a stagetic point, it may be looked upon as the key of France or of Prussia. Master of that place, France would command all the German territory situated this side of the Rhine, from Nimeguen to Mayenne; keep in check Holland and Belgium, and render any assistance from Great Britain entirely useless. As a Prussian position, the effect would be reversed; for the whole northern frontier of France would be opened to the enemy, and their march to the very heart of the country easily effected. Napoleon I., whose opinion may always be quoted on military subjects, used to say that the Fortress of Luxemburg was the very bulwark of the French Empire, and its loss would bring upon it ruin and destruction. The great General knew by experience the value of a strategetical point. The blood and the treasure spent for the capture of that stronghold to protect the northern frontier of France have been great. Louis XIV. besieged it during ten consecutive years, and the families only compelled the inhabitants to capitulate. Under Napoleon I. the city resisted for over two years, and never would have been taken had it not been for the treason of a commander of a leading fort, who opened the gates and delivered his countrymen to the mercy of the then ruler of Europe. Never has the place been taken by violence or surprise. After Gibraltar it is considered as the strongest in the world.

As long as Napoleon III. was the chief "supreme" of the Continent, there was no danger for a war from that part of the horizon; but after Sadowa, the war cloud has appeared at once, and the fortune of battles giving Napoleon a rival in the destinies of the old world had brought forth all the reminiscences of yore, and the only chance remaining for a durable peace is the cession of that fortress to either Napoleon or the King of Prussia. But we know that neither of them will consent to such a transaction, and the war must follow.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Its by hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and those in ripened age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, Dartings Pain in the Side and Back, Emaciation and a general negative condition of the whole system.

DR. EDWARD A. WILSON'S PREPARED PREPARATION for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has been in use over 16 years with the most marked success. The Medicine, prepared only by DR. WILSON, with a short history of his case, may be obtained of the following reliable Druggists.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

No 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original Prescription, the Prepared Remedy in full, particulars, &c., call on the above agent, or DR. EDWARD A. WILSON. 1-29-T-Fr.

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 1° to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum. Scald Head.
5—It will positively cure all Scaly Diseases.
6—It will cure all Skin Diseases.

Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

ITCH, for Swayne's Ointment. "FETTER."
ITCH, for Dr. Swayne's Ointment. "FETTER."
ITCH, NEVER KNOWN "FETTER."
ITCH, TO FAIL "FETTER."
ITCH, "FETTER."
ITCH, "FETTER."

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by M'CLARIGAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 282 Penn street, JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. HAMILTON & SON, cor. 4th and Market streets, Pittsburgh; KANE & DEVITT, Allegheny.

AN OLD FRIEND.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counselors, ministers of the gospel; in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. At emits have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is no thing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its safe and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated mountainous regions of the Middle and Back. Education and a general negative condition of the whole system.

DR. EDWARD A. WILSON'S PREPARED PREPARATION for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has been in use over 16 years with the most marked success. The Medicine, prepared only by DR. WILSON, with a short history of his case, may be obtained of the following reliable Druggists.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages; Real Estate and Western Land Warrants.

WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest to be added on Time Bonds. jel-y

T. BURNT SWEARINGEN.....WM. G. M'CANDLESS.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

SWEARINGEN & M'CANDLESS,

No. 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Agents for Western Pennsylvania of

Continental Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FIRE, LIVE STOCK and all descriptions of Insurance effected in responsible Companies, at lowest rates. jc20-47-3-Tr

REVERE HOUSE,

Messrs. WELSH & M'CAFFERTY,

Would respectfully inform their friends and public in general that, having purchased the

REVERE HOUSE,

They are prepared to furnish MEALS AT ALL HOURS, day and night. The best brands of the choicest SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS will be found at the bar.

Call in and see "JOHNNIE WELSH."

je20-x

CHEAPEST PASSAGE

TO THE

OLD COUNTRY.

Steerage Passage to LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN.

TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS, CURRENCY.

APPLY TO

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

Adams Express Co., 54 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

jc20-a72

LINEN GOODS,

Suitable for Boys' Wear,

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES,

BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

je20cm3

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE FOURTH.

FIREWORKS,

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SCHLELEIN'S,

No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

FINE FLAVORED

ICE CREAMS,

And the choicest STRAWBERRIES, at

SCHLELEIN'S.

No 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

A fresh supply of Strawberries received daily.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for admission to the PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, will commence

MONDAY, 24th INST., at 9 O'CLOCK A. M., by order of the Central Board of Education.

jc20-a75 JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

GREEN ALLEY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Report of the Viewers appointed to assess benefits and damages for the opening of GREEN ALLEY, in Pittsburgh, from its eastern terminus to Crockett street, a distance of 129 feet, has been filed in Court, as No. 36, of May Term, 1867, and will be confirmed, unless objections are filed in proper time. JOHN C. KUNKEL,

jc20-a70 Solicitor

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, situated in Union township, on the Noblestown Road, 7 miles from the city, adjoining property of Robert Sproull. There are seven veins of coal on the property, two of which are 6 feet each. Apply to

jc19 B. MCLAIN & CO., 172 Fourth st.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, Manhole Rings, Rope, (Round and square,) Tubing, &c., a fine supply constantly on hand, at the lowest figures. J. L. PHILLIPS,

je12 28 and 28 Ft. Clair street.

FEATHERS AND COTTON.

12 sacks Feathers;
25 bales Cotton;

Now landing from steamer Argosy, for sale by

je20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY PEACHES AND APPLES.

200 sacks Peaches;
50 " Apples;

In store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TWO FINE LOTS OF GROUND in McFarland's Row, fronting on Main st. Price $200 each. Apply to

je20 B. McLAIN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWIN JAMES'S

BANKRUPT LAW,

GENERAL ORDERS

AND

FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York,

Will publish immediately, a new edition of

JAMES'S BANKRUPT LAW.

JAMES'S BANKRUPT LAW. The Bankrupt Law of the United States, 1867. With Notes, and a Collection of American and English Decisions Upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy. Adapted to the use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By EDWIN JAMES, of the New York Bar, and one of the Framers of the recent English Bankruptcy Amendment Act. 8vo., Cloth, Bevele Edges.

☞ A New Edition, containing the GENERAL ORDERS, together with the FORMS OF PROCEEDING IN BANKRUPTCY, as promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Will also publish immediately, in separate form,

THE GENERAL ORDERS,

Together with the

Forms of Proceeding in Bankruptcy

As Promulgated by the UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Prefaced by "The Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States."

The whole (including the Orders and Forms, just proceeded by the Supreme Court, and the Act as Approved by Congress) complete in neat pamphlet form. Price, twenty-five cents.

Sent by mail, free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of twenty-five cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

je8-y71 NEW YORK.

SISN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW CROP JAPAN TEAS.

PER SHIP BANDA.

Forty chests of the above cargo just received. This Tea has no rival in strength and flavor.

Pekoe.....$1 50 p lb.
20 chests Superfine Gunpowder..... 1 25 "

OOLONG—Harvest of 1866-7.

25 chests superior Oolong. This Tea is pronounced by the choicest in the country. $1 60 p lb.
20 chests Superfine " 1 40 "
5 chests per ship Queen of May..... 1 20 "

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.

A dark drawing, strong and rich Black Tea:

50 pkgs. per ship H ratio, very choice $1 60 p lb.
15 " " Samuel Russell..... 1 0 "
25 " " Ankatell..... 1 0 "

In addition to the above large stock of Black and Japan Teas we have on hand a full line of Green Teas, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, comprising

Young Hyson,

Gunpowder, and

Imperial,

Varying in prices from $1 to $2 50 lb. Orders for Teas put up ex-fac promptly filled.

Send for price lists.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

COUNTRY HOMES AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will offer at public Sale, on the premises, in Allegheny, on SATURDAY, July 13th, 1867, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., a splendid variety of HOUSE AND LOT, or Garden Country Homes or for gardening purposes, the whole consisting of thirty lots, and embracing the entire property in the city, known as the Mansion House, with out-buildings, &c., and the dwelling house and lot on Penn street, adjoining the Mansion House property, and the dwelling house and lot on the corner of Penn street and Diamond alley, and the dwelling house and lot on the corner of Penn street and Diamond alley, and the dwelling house and lot on the corner of Penn street and Diamond alley

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

Spring, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING,)

SKIRTS,

The handsomest and most comfortable style yet introduced. SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES. Also, the New Size in PARIS TRAILS. PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 Chambers Street,

mh15:v6tTW&T NEW YORK.

WILL OPEN,

On Monday, June 10th,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

Good Dark Prints at 10c.

Merrimack Prints at 12 1-2c.

Plain Black Silks.

Grosgrain Silks.

Lawns, Percales;

Table Diapers, Tickings;

White Counterpanes;

Bonnets, Hats, Sundowns;

Ribbons, Flowers, etc., etc.

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

130 and 132 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

THE NEW TRIMMING STORE.

JUST OPENED, AT

W. H. MILLER'S

NEW TRIMMING STORE,

No. 64 Market St.,

(Opposite J. W. Barker's Dry Goods House,)

A large and well selected stock of

Trimmings, Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY. je6:x26

WHITE GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 Market St.,

NEXT DOOR TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

WHITE SWISS MUSLINS.
FRENCH MUSLINS.
NAINSOOKS, Striped and Plaid.
PLAIN NAINSOOK.
STRIPED SWISS MUSLINS.
SHEER MUSLIN, for Ladies' Basques.
WHITE P. K.'S, " "
LINEN CAMBRIC.
LINEN LAWNS.
TUCKED MUSLINS, for Shirts.

A large assortment of

Goods for Ladies' Dresses,

ON HAND.

Remember the place, 87 MARKET STREET. je6:nwp

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assortment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the gloves sold. Should three of a pair fail in wearing on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

je6:1

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

At Auction.

ON THURSDAY, June 20th, at 10 a. m. and 1½ p. m., precisely, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 59 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold, a quantity of good Furniture, new and second-hand carpets, 300 rolls rising walnut and chestnut chamber sets, plain and fancy cane seat chairs, wardrobes, rockers, marble top and plain dressing bureaus, sofas, marble top hat-rack and plain washstands; card, dining and sitting tables, cupboards, bedsteads, lounges, cane seat and wood seats and feather beds, looking glasses, crockery ware, show cases, ice chests, kitchen safes, child's carriages, sewing machines, queensware, fancy window shades, mirror plates, new and second-hand carpets, &c., &c., precisely.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

je20

15 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT VERNER STATION,

near to Hollow Woods' Run, on Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. On MONDAY, June 24th, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the remaining forty-five lots in the above plan. They are 40 by 100 feet each, fronting on wide streets, and break alleys in rear, with abundance of trees and shade. Good and convenient and fruit trees in high cultivation. The property is situated between the Ohio river and Fort Wayne Railway, immediately at Verner station, and within twelve minutes ride of Allegheny station, Liberty avenue cars. Plans will be distributed, connecting between the Excelsior Iron Works of Lindsay, Owens & Semple, and the extensive works of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, with numerous surrounding improvements.

Not for years has there been so desirable an opportunity for investment as is now offered. Peasant, healthy and convenient location, and terms easy. All setting a home of their own should attend this sale.

A Free Excursion Train will leave the Allegheny Depot at 10 o'clock a. m., returning after the sale.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in three equal payments, secured by mortgage. Cash or bank payments to be paid on each of the days of sale.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. je19

CANNED FRUIT, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, June 20th, 1867, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, at 11 o'clock a. m., will be sold,

50 cases Peaches—2 lb. cans—Morton.
50 cases Tomatoes, 2 lb. cans—Morton.
20 cases Blackberries, 2 lb. cans—Morton.
10 cases Chairies, 2 lb. cans—Mitchell.
20 cases Jams.
18 cans Table Soap.
10 Hogsheads Brown and Black Tea.
10,000 Cigars, various brands.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

je20

AUCTION SALES.

110 Smithfield St., opposite Post-Office.

Day and evening sales on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of Books, Stove Pipe Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Liquors, Fancy Goods, Hats, Notions, &c. Private sales on commission. Wednesday and Friday, Special attention to Furniture sales. Cash advanced on margin and sold on commission.

J. W. BREEN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

apl5:nwtf:rm4

BAROUCHE AT AUCTION.—On

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, prox sely at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 5 and 57 Fifth street, two Barouches, very nearly new, the other being in use but a short time.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

je20

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP has been entered into, to commence from the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1867, and to continue to JUNE 30TH, 1870, between EMIL SCHALK, of the City of Pittsburgh, and CHARLES LENNIG, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the business to be that of dealing in and the refining of Petroleum, Coal or Shale Oils, and the disposal, in exhaustive use, of the articles used in the refining process, either by sale or further manufacture; to be conducted in the name of EMIL SCHALK, the General Partner, in the City of Pittsburgh. CHARLES LENNIG is the Special Partner, who has contributed thereto the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash.

EMIL SCHALK, General Partner.
CHARLES LENNIG, Special Partner.

Pittsburgh, June 10th, 1867.

Before me, A. S. NICHOLSON, an Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared EMIL SCHALK, and made affirmation that CHARLES LENNIG paid as Special Partner contributed in cash the sum of $50,000 to the Partnership capital of which he, the said EMIL SCHALK, is the General Partner.

Pittsburgh, June 11th, 1867. je18:s74

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Good kept subject to the owner twelve months. my15:s59

NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY,

No. 134 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Fresh stock of choice

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c.,

Which we offer to the public at lowest prices.

A. G. BRYANT.

my18:z81

ICE PITCHERS.—We have on

hand a very fine assortment of

DOUBLE WALLED ICE PITCHERS,

Of the very best quality. Also, WAITERS and GOBLETS, to match.

J. R. REED & CO.,
68 Fifth Street.

je5:s

J. W. HANNAH,

No. 81 LIBERTY STREET,

Dealer in all kinds of

Candies, Cakes, Nuts and Fruits.

Special attention to furnishing PICNICS and PARTIES.

my16:s67:rm4

NEW STORE.

H. W. KORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and

LADIES' ORDINARY,

209 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty. my25:z99

CHARLES EISENSTEIN,

152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je5:z

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else. my30:s77

MALT! MALT! MALT!

1,000 BUSH. CHOICE BARLEY MALT,

For sale by HENRY REA, Jr.,

my16:r72 285 Liberty St., foot of Seventh

TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL

CLOTH, for Store Window Shades. A superior article just received at the Oil Cloth Warerooms, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

je12 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE COURTS.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

This Court met Wednesday at ten o'clock, Hon Thomas Mellon on the bench, Col. L. B. Duff, District Attorney.

NOT HIS SENTENCE.

J. A. Carline, convicted of an assault and battery, on oath of Catharine Greenawalt, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

BOARDING-HOUSE LARCENY.

John Patterson, colored, was indicted for larceny, on oath of Abraham Denson, also colored. Prosecutor testified that about the first of April last he was boarding with Mrs. Reed, on Federal street, Allegheny; that he went to bed with thirteen dollars in the fob-pocket of his pantaloons, which he placed under his head; next morning when he got up his money was gone. William Ripley, sleeping in the same room, testified that he saw Patterson, "go through Denson's clothes" and take the money; witness spoke up, when Patterson said, "shallow pardy is that you!" witness replied "yes it's me; Patterson you're the wustest colored man I ever seed." Patterson then gave witness a dollar to keep quiet, which he did not do, however, having told Denson, the prosecutor, of the circumstances. For the defense, evidence of good character for honesty was offered, persons who had known prisoner from a child, in the neighborhood of Carnsburg and Middletown, Washington county, testifying they had never heard anything against him. Nothing in contradiction of the testimony of the prosecutor and Ripley was offered. Mr. Cochran, counsel for the defense, thought Ripley should be regarded as an accomplice, in the larceny, for having present when it was committed, and having received a portion of the money stolen, and under the law the evidence of an accomplice was of no consequence unless corroborated, &c. Dull replied that with due respect to the gentleman's law, if the facts as represented were believed, the witness could not be regarded as an accomplice in any light. Judge Mellon said this fact was for the consideration of the jury, and depended upon the construction they placed upon the conduct of the witness—with what intent he received the money given him by the prisoner. The jury found a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

INDECENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.

John Walker, a slender youth, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with committing an indecent assault and battery upon Bridget Montgomery, residing on Third street, in the county. The prosecutrix testified that she was a widow, and made her living by washing and cleaning rooms; that on Sunday evening, May 19th, the prisoner came to her apartments with some clothing which he desired to have washed; that he came about nine o'clock and remained until ten, when she desired him to leave, as it was her rule to close the house at that hour; that he seized hold of her and threw her down on the floor, where they struggled for some time; she succeeded in releasing herself, and was next pushed over on a bed, when she "called out" to alarm the family, who lived in the house with her. The defendant finally started to leave without having accomplished his evil purpose, and after he had passed down stairs, the clothing he had brought to be washed was thrown after him. The family in the house with Mrs. Montgomery were aroused, and the man was about to chastise the prisoner, when Mrs. Montgomery interfered, saying she intended to prosecute him. Corroborative testimony, as to the prosecutrix having given an alarm, was offered. During the cross-examination of the prosecutrix members of the bar and the lobby attendants indulged in outbursts of laughter, at remarks which fell from the witness, provoked by interrogatories. She is possessed of not more than ordinary intelligence, is high tempered, has been called (she said) two husbands, both being dead, and in persisting that she made a living in an honest way, that she would starve if she so or otherwise, she expressed herself in her peculiar way, exciting such a degree of merriment, that the scene presented, the loud guffaws of attorneys and the crowd outside, and the confusion generally, made one imagine he was attending the Mayor's morning levee or the hearing of a "Hardscrabble" escape before a "Bull Run district" Alderman, rather than present in a Court of Quarter Sessions, where order and decorum are supposed to be the leading characteristics.

For the defense a Mrs. Lynch testified that she rented rooms to Mrs. Montgomery, who said she had a husband, but no children; soon after it was ascertained that she had no husband, everybody seeming to act in that relation. Two or three other witnesses testified that her character for chastity was not good. [This evidence was offered to rebut the voluntary assertion of the prosecutrix, that she was an "honest woman," had never been arrested for keeping a disorderly house, &c.] The defendant was empannelled at the Brunswick billiard saloon, and Mr. Gates, one of the proprietors, testified that he (the defendant) drank liquor in the bar-room saloon on Sunday, the day of the occurrence, and that he "understood" defendant was under the influence of liquor afterwards. Prisoner asked that a note be made of the fact that liquor was drank on the premises stated on Sunday, April 15th, &c. Mr. Gates said he went to Mrs. Montgomery's house; asked her if money won'd settle the case, and she replied that it would—that if she were paid a certain amount, she would keep away from Court and leave the city. The case was submitted without argument by counsel. The jury found a verdict of "not guilty," defendant and prosecutrix each to pay one-half the costs.

INTENT TO STEAL.

William Messick was indicted for assault with intent to steal from Mathew Harbison, on oath of Eli Wycoff, of South Pittsburgh. Harbison, who resides in the county, testified that he came to the city to see the Brown-Hanuil boat race, and stopped at the tavern of Mr. Wycoff, where he left his buggy. After the race was over he returned to the tavern, and, while drinking with some friends, all that he could see standing round, the prisoner came up and put his fingers into witness' pocket, where there was some money. Witness, objecting to such familiarity, shoved the prisoner away rather violently. Mr. Wycoff testified he noticed the prisoner's familiarity with Harbison; he seemed to be hunting the fob pocket of his pantaloons, finally Harbison detected him, and threw him down, when witness interfered, prevented further violence, and then ejected prisoner from the tavern. Prisoner returned, when Wycoff had him arrested. The account given of the occurrence by witness for the defense differed somewhat from that given by those for the prosecution, and seemed to convey the idea that the prisoner's conduct was nothing more than drunken familiarity, and that he had no intent on to steal. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

Joseph and Ellen O'Conner were indicted for selling liquor on Sunday in Chartiers township. A citizen named John Marshall was arrested for drunkenness on Sunday, June 9th, and was obliged to testify where he got his liquor. Being called to testify against the defendants, Marshall stated that he was in the habit of getting liquor on Sunday at defendants' house; was never asked for pay, but before leaving the house he would place money on the table; he could not say that defendants kept a public house. The case arose under a section of the new law, which makes it the duty of police officers to arrest intoxicated persons, and magistrates to compel such persons to state, under oath, where they obtained the liquor which caused intoxication; and the party who appears to have furnished the liquor is thus rendered amenable to the law. The argument for the defense, that the liquor was given in a spirit of neighborly hospitality, the Court said would hold good, if founded in fact. Persons may invite acquaintances to their houses, and in the exercise of hospitality, provide them with liquor, without violating the law. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, defendants to pay the costs.

INTENT TO ROB.

Peter Stewart, against whom the Grand Jury had about an hour previous returned an indictment for intent to rob George Hartman, a peddar, was placed on trial. Harman testified he resided in the sixth ward, of the city. Saw the prisoner on Tuesday night on Liberty street, in the Fifth ward, and went into a saloon with him to get a drink; they were refused, and then went to "Switzer Hall" where they got some liquor; prosecutor sat down on a chair, and the defendant sat on his lap; presently discovered the hold of the prosecutor's watch, having taken it out of his pocket; prosecutor said he could not take the watch, and defendant would take away. A police officer came up and asked prosecutor if defendant had "gone through him;" prosecutor replied that he had tried to take the watch. Defendant was then arrested. On cross-examination Harman stated that he was "pretty full" had been at the Rush House, and there met Stewart. Had in not been for the police officer, who told him he must go to the Mayor's office, Harman said he would have thought nothing more about the matter. Jacob Mattern, son of the proprietor of "Sweitzer Hall," testified that he noticed the parties in the saloon; the prosecutor seemed to be slightly intoxicated. On trial at adjournment.

Difficulty in Strawberry Alley.

Catherine McKeown made an information before Alderman Strain against John and Catherine Sherry, charging them with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The parties reside on Strawberry alley, and it appears that the Sherrys are fond of their whiskey and are in the habit of taking a "drop of the crathur" whenever they can get it. When they get a considerable quantity aboard they become very "hostile" toward their more peaceable neighbors, and it is alleged by the prosecutrix that on Tuesday night last John and Catharine Sherry both came into her house drunk and abused her in a shameful manner; John caught her by the neck and shook her, while his wife called her all manner of dirty names.

Catherine Hunt, a resident of Strawberry alley, and a neighbor of the Sherrys, makes an information before the same officer against Catharine Sherry for breach of the peace. She alleges about the same as stated above. Warrants were issued in both cases.

Kettles and Tongs are useful articles in household affairs, we know, but we never heard of them being used as implements of war until yesterday. John Brown, a "colored gentleman," alleges that Samuel Morrill, who is employed on the Seventh ward, made an assault on him yesterday with a large iron kettle, and also threatened to knock his head off with the tongs. Brown made complaint before Alderman Strain, and he issued a warrant for Morril, who was arrested and held for a hearing.

Trouble in Hayti.—Malinda Lucas yesterday made information before Ald. Strain against Samuel Mitchel, charging him with agravated assault and battery. The parties are of the "negro persuasion," and reside in Hayti. They had a quarrel, which terminated in a fight, resulting in the defendant woman. She alleges that the defendant threw a brick at her, which struck her on the side of the face, and threatened to kill her. He was arrested and held for Court.

Larceny by Bailee.—Caspar Hill charges William Morrison with larceny by bailee, before Alderman Strain. The parties reside at Butchers Run, and Hill alleges that Morrison got possession of an express wagon, valued at $125, belonging to him, and has been using it for some time and continues to use it, refusing to give it up. Morrison was arrested and held for a hearing on Wednesday next.

Fight in Lawrenceville.—Joseph Shunk and J. A. Weaver, of Lawrenceville had a difficulty yesterday, which ended in a fight, Weaver getting the worst of the battle. Before Alderman Strain and made information against Shunk for assault and battery. Shunk was arrested and held in three hundred dollars for his appearance at Court.

Larceny of Books.—Robert Johnson was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Taylor, on oath of D. Roselle, news agent and periodical dealer at the Union Depot, charging him with the larceny of a box of books, and was held for a hearing on Saturday morning next.

Charles Carson, convicted at the present term of Court, of assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to four years in the Western Penitentiary, was taken over yesterday by Sheriff Cluley.

Westminster College.

Public examination of students will commence on Thursday, the 20th inst., and continue till the following Tuesday evening.

Sabbath, June 23d, 3 P. M.—Baccalaureate. By Rev. Dr. Vincent.

Monday, June 24th, 7 P. M.—Anniversary of Society of Inquiry. Address by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuesday evening, June 25th.—Anniversary of Literary Societies. Address by Rev. J. W. McFarland, Wooster, Ohio.

Wednesday, June 26th, 8 P. M.—Address before Alumni, by Rev. Thomas H. Hanna. Essay, by Miss Sarah McMichael.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—Supper in the Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 27th.—Commencement exercises, with conferring of Degrees.

Released.—William Prile, who was charged with assault and battery, on oath of Thomas O'Conner, and committed by Alderman Lynch, in default of bail, and James Furguson, charged with surety of the peace, before the same magistrate, and committed for the same reason, were released yesterday, having each procured the necessary bail.

☞ Additional Local Matters on First Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the inclemency of the weather and the horrible condition of the streets,

W. B. CLAPP & CO.,

26 and 28 Fifth Street.

This firm has an awful sight.
Of Boots and Shoes made of leather,
Boots and Shoes in an shiny rows,
All firmly put together;
Well cut to wear,

And there the people go and buy—
In crowds they reach the station—
And piles of shoe wurx carry off,
Cheaper than in ton,
You can get,

Other dealers stand aghast,
With signs no. a few, sir;
But low prices win the day,
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

AT

Nos. 26 and 28 Fifth St.

W. B. CLAPP & CO.

je6:nwp

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *conditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to Public sale, at the CURRY HOUSE, in the City of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to wit:

Twenty Barrels of Refined Oil, in Casks; Two Barrels of Refined Oil, in Cans; Twenty-eight Barrels of Refined Oil; Twelve Bar els of Naphtha; Seven Barrels of Naphtha; Two Hundred Barrels of Crude Oil in Tanks; Two Standing Derricks; One Engine and Boiler; Two Hundred and Five Oil Barrels; Eight barrels of Tar; Twenty Cords Wood, together with the Stills, Tanks, Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tools, Implements, and properly appertaining to said Refinery.

Seized and taken as the property of Frisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867. je13:z78

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *conditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property, to wit:

27 Barrels of Refined Oil,

Seized at the Refinery of Frisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867. je13:z78

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

No. 167 Lacock Street, Allegheny City

Manufacturer of every description of CRUDE OIL, CONDENSING and WATER

TANKS.

AGITATORS built on the most improved system. IRON PANS, HOUDS and Pipe, and all kinds of work of this class, done for Refiners on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals.

my3:y76

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

NEW GOODS.

Consisting of Fancy Toilet Sets, Basins and Pitchers, Bird Cages, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Ice Cream Freezers, meat safes, Step Ladders, Mops, Brushes, Clothes Wringing Machines, Hon Ton Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles and Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Trays and Waiters, Lamps, and Hose screwing Goods in general, at

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to the manufacturing of Grocers' Tea and Spice Canisters, etc.

my3:z65

TIN GUTTER AND SPOUTING.

On hand and put up to order.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,

Made to order, at

GRAFTON'S

House Furnishing Store,

No. 66 Federal Street,

Near Railroad Depot, Allegheny City. Sign of the "Union Coffee Pot." apl8:w72:nw

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. my15:z61

1400 FEET OF 10-INCH HOSE.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 18th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing 1400 feet of 10-inch LEATHER HOSE, 50 feet of the same to be furnished with the Rumsin improvement, and all to be tested to the satisfaction, and in the presence of the Committee on Engines.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

je19:z81 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron,

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON.

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and River Avenue, Allegheny City.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEARTHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY to buy the

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

mh16 P. C. DUFFY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—A very

large stock of

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS,
HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and
PRINCES' AUTOMATIC ORGANS,

AT BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 43 FIFTH STREET

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.

A very large stock of

Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.,

In bloom, at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue. my18:e0

FOR SALE.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, June 8th, 1867.

FOR SALE—28 single CHERRY DESKS, nearly new; just the thing for a Select School. Can be seen on the second floor of City Hall.

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

je6:s45

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Can of good PEACHES;
A Can of good BLACKBERRIES;
A Can of good WHORTLEBERRIES.

TRY THEM.

At 112 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

je14:s67 GEORGE REAVEN.

LEMON SYRUP.

THE PLACE TO GET

PURE LEMON SYRUP,

Manufactured from the juice of Lemon, is at

L. D. DEMMITT'S CANDY MANUFACTORY,

je4:s38 No. 207 LIBERTY STREET.

W. WETTACH.....A. E. MEESON.

WETTACH & MEASON,

Manufacturers of every description of

Leather Belting,

Dealers in BELT and LACE LEATHER.

No. 204 SMITHFIELD ST.,

ap27:z10 Pittsburgh, Pa

FIRE SCREENS

OF A NEW STYLE,

On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, a

107 MARKET STREET.

my6 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING

—25 boxes New Burlington Herring, just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

c3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STRAWBERRIES.—Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 70, FILLMORE, AGNES ULTONIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels Restaurants and Dealers furnished on the most liberal terms. Shipments made to any points desired in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening great deal are the best for this purpose. Our exhibition will be on the 2d and 3d of this month.

All orders left at either of our market stands, or No. 137 LIBERTY STREET, will receive prompt attention.

J. KNOX.

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6:s61

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Succes ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Edgines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:z63

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Copper Bottoms, Rated Still Bottoms, Speller Solder. Also Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:z84:dwT

☞ SOMETHING NEW.—CALL and examine the new

SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.

They will wear twice as long as those without tips. Kept only by

WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
No. 31 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 258 PENN STREET,

mh28:v92 PITTSBURGH.

☞ TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY? WHY NOT? Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases induced by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my17:am&f:z

RAMALEY

HAS JUST RECEIVED

ALL THE

NEW STYLES

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

For SPRING, and will sell at

20 Per Cent, Less Than Down Town Prices.

We sell our BEST SILK and CASSIMERE HATS, at **ONE DOLLAR LOWER** than **any other House in the City.**

Call and Be Convinced.

334 Liberty Street.

FIRST DOOR BELOW 6TH

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

mh21:z8

RAMALEY

Has Just Opened

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE

SPRING CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Embracing all the

NEW STYLES IN THE MARKET.

Which will be offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES from last season.

Fine	Spring Overcoats,	as Low as $10,00
"	Cassimere Business Suits	" " " $15,00
"	Cloth Dress Suits	" " " $25,00

Paper Collars at Cost.

336 LIBERTY STREET.

Opposite Wayne, one door above his Hat Store House.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

[Successors to R. R. BULGER, Agent,]

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

WM. J. MYERS....WM. C. HOPPER....C. A. MYERS.

mh22:v66

NEW WALL PAPER

AND

UPHOLSTERY STORE,

JUST OPENED, AT

NO. 36 SMITHFIELD ST.,

BELOW THIRD.

To accommodate the increased trade, we have opened a branch of our business at NO. 36 SMITHFIELD STREET, with a full stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN GOODS, FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTH, MATTRASSES and BEDDING of all kinds.

BRANCH—36 SMITHFIELD STREET;
OLD STAND—96 AND 98 THIRD STREET.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO.

mh30 w27

JAMES K. STRICKLER.....H. MORLEDGE.

IRON CITY SPICE MILLS,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Near Pennsylvania Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE SPICES AND MUSTARD

Warranted when our name is on the Article.

FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.

COFFEE AND GROUND NUTS ROASTED promptly.

Will also continue the manufacture of all the

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPICES,

Which we offer to Wholesale and Retail Dealers at the lowest market price. Aiming to deal fair, we solicit the patronage of the public.

Chopped Feed, Constantly on Hand.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.

de29:z75

WORKHOUSE PRISON.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the WORK HOUSE AND INEBRIATE ASYLUM are ire to contract with responsible parties for the

Manufacture of about Three Million (3,000,000.) of best brick.

Upon the premises of the Institution, about six miles from the City of Allegheny, on the West Penn and Pittsburgh Railroad. Abundance of superior clay and other facilities will be furnished upon the premises.

Further Information can be obtained of, and proposals may be made until JUNE 20th, to

GEO. ALBREE, Secretary,
Cor. Wood and Fourth Sts., Pittsburgh.

my7:z43

DRIED PEACHES.—80 barrels

quarters, mixed and halves PEACHES, on consignment, for sale low to the trade.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street,

ap15

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALEX. BANE.....J. B. ANJER.

M'BANE & ANJER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 61 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. je5

P. SELLERS.....S. OWENS.....J. L. DUNEATH.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

And Manufacturers of

LARD OIL:

New Bacon, Beef and Tongues

Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst., Choice Sugar-Cured Hams:

Do	do	do	Beef;
Do	do	do	Beef Tongues;
Do	do	do	Breakfast Bacon;

Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;

Do	do	do	Sides,

At reduced prices and of excellent quality. From this date no shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.

ja8:nwrs

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe & Liberty Oil Works,

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Yards for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville. Office and Warehouse, Corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. my16:z35

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

WHOLSALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

396 Penn Street.

ap18:z89

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

**Flour,

PH. R. MERTZ.

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SIZES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865, without charge.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

my14:38

SELL YOUR 7-30's

AND

BUY 5-20'S.

Holders of SEVEN THIRTIES will find an advantage of OVER ¼ OF ONE PER CENT. by converting on this plan.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

COR. 4TH & SMITHFIELD STREETS.

ap24:27

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867 }

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. S. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 138¾; Eighty-one bonds, 112¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; Five Twenties, 1864, 106¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 107½; 1865 Coupons, 109¾; Seven Thirties, 106⅝@106; Ten Forties, 103; Michigan Southern Railroad, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 77¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 97; Erie, 60; Chicago and Northwestern, 35¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 59½; New York Central, 101½; Reading, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 90¾; Western Union, Telegraph, 43½; Gregory, 5,80; Corydon, 1,50; Quartz Hill, 1,41.

Gold opened strong at 138¾, declined to 137¾, advanced to 138¼, and closed at 138¾. The effect of the advance in gold is shown by the decline in 5-20s in London from 73¼ to 72¾. No reason can be assigned for the advance in gold, but the workings of cliques, who can buy up the limited amount in the market; but a more direct interest in the advance of gold and the consequent decline of bonds would share the heavy decline in Government securities, since two days it was loudly rumored that Government securities were too high and expected to decline; false rumors were put in circulation respecting National Bank statements and the like, to make parties sell, in order to enable the dealers to supply themselves again at low rates. Meanwhile the Government is taking Seven-thirties at high prices, thus enabling the dealer to make a threefold profit.

Railroad shares are weak this afternoon, and have declines from ¾@1 per cent. for want of support from the public—another like decline would crowd out some of the Wall street operators, since in their present financial condition they cannot afford to lose much on their large loads of stocks they carry. The decline of Government securities amounts to about ¼ per cent. through the entire list of the gold bonds.

Mining shares are firmer, and Corydon is strong at 1,50. It seems the sale of thirty thousand shares did not effect the market much. Local stocks are very dull and cannot be sold in large lots. Nearly all our Bank shares are too high; the nominal surplus fund would not justify such a high premium on the par of the stocks.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	112¾
" 5-20s, 1862	110¾
" " 1864	106¾
" " 1865	107½
" 10-40s	100
" Cons 6 s	109¾
Auburn 7-30s	104½
June 7-30s	104½
July 7-30s	106
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	137¾

—It is understood that the United States Treasury is not at present selling gold. Its sale for the first half of the month is less than half a million dollars. The anticipation of the payment of the coupons on July 1st is, which will bring upon the market about $8,000,000 of gold, and the upward tendency of 5-20s at London, have a market effect upon the market, and are the principal inducement to the current "short" sales that it is reported have been made.

—The following is a statement of our imports of manufactured goods and dry goods from England during the first four months of the year. There is an increase upon last year in carpets and shawls, but a considerable decline in cottons and a large decrease in worsted fabrics. The business, however, is considerably ahead of the corresponding time of 1865:

	1866.	1867.
Cotton goods, yds.	16,390,976	88,317,906
Woolen goods	991,128	2,594,191
Worsted goods	12,981,181	11,380,042
Carpets, yards	1,005,573	1,716,734
Shawls, No	27,300	47,544

	48,683,237
	2,152,101
	19,218,939
	1,946,119
	68,809

—We a few days ago saw an intimation that some of the National banks of New York contemplated returning to the old State bank system, in order to be rid of grievances now complained of. We have since observed complaints arising in other quarters. The National bankers throughout Illinois are greatly excited in consequence of the recent call of Governor Oglesby, conveying the Legislature for the purpose of taxing National Bank stock. Both city and country bankers represent that, should such stocks be taxed as they propose, the majority would cease doing business under the National banking act, and become private bankers. The National bankers of Chicago aver that they now pay a tax to the United States Government equal to 2½@4 per cent per annum; and that a further tax of 4 per cent. for city, county and State would be oppressive and unjust to the bankers, and detrimental to the interests of the business public.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—A telegram from well-advised source at Washington this afternoon says that a quorum of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, July 3, is almost certain, and a quorum of the Senate probable. The session, it is suggested by the same authority, will be chiefly political, to perfect reconstruction. Incidentally, financial questions may possibly be advocated, but not as the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will have nothing new to propose at the December session. We believe that if any action is proposed at the July session it will be in the direction of repealing the authority of April 12, 1866, to withdraw $4,000,000 per month of the greenback currency so as to settle the question at least a year or two to come. In his recent Boston letter the Secretary himself pays deference to the popular opinion and the influentially expressed wishes of Congress last winter on this subject, and there would be no impropriety in relieving him of the exercise of discretion on the subject. It is not improbable that he would really prefer to have such action taken if the subject should be agitated at all.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The money market has about the same features that it had a week ago. It is gradually acquiring a condition of greater ease, though the change in that direction is very slight, and result more directly from the fact that borrowers are calling less frequently for renewals and paying a larger part of their paper as it falls due than from any decline in the demand for loans, however, is large for the season of the year, and well distributed among all classes of borrowers. Deposits are at a low average, and collections are very slow. Rates of interest have about the same range heretofore quoted, 8@10 per cent., as the current rate for loans of acceptable customers' paper. A material change from this condition of things is not looked for until crops are ripened, and that will give the west a generous surplus for export.—*Cin. Commercial 18th.*

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 19.—Flour very dull. Early sales of No 2 spring wheat at $1.70; at the close there were sellers but no buyers at $1.69. Corn opened firm and in buyer but closed large at $1.05@1.06c for No. 1. Oats opened firm and 3c higher, but subsequently weakened and closed dull at 62@62c. Rye dull and 2@3c lower, closing at $1.02@1.05. Nothing doing in barley. Provisions dull and nominal. Receipts—2,400 bbls flour, 9000 bu wheat, 48,000 bu corn, 58,000 bu oats, 6,000 bu barley. Shipments—2,500 bbls flour, 2,500 bu wheat, 42,000 bu corn.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Tobacco active; 338 hhds lugs, at $2.75@50.00; common to medium leaf, at $6@6.50; selections, at $18@21; cutting leaf, at $22@28.50; manufacturing, at $28.50. Flour, at $8.50@9.50 for superfine. Wheat, at $2.10@2.25. Corn, at 87½@, delivered. Oats in bulk, at 70@72c. Mess Pork, at $23. Bacon—shoulders, at 9c packed; clear sides, at 12½c, sugar cured hams, at 15½c. Lard: kettle rendered at 12½@12½c. Whisky, at $2.18@2.20. Cotton, at 25c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, O., June 19.—Flour dull. Wheat in more inquiry; prices unchanged. Corn opened at 83c, and closed at 87c for No 1. Oats firm and 1c better; sales No. 1 at 55c. Lake Freights; nothing doing. Grain in Store—44,000 bus. wheat; 461,000 bus. corn.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.

GOLD AND MONEY.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day bought $3,500,000 of 7-30 notes. Money market easy and the supply exceeds the demand. Call notes 5@6 per cent. with exceptions at 7. Sterling quiet at 9½@10. Gold firm, opening at 138, declining to 137¾, advancing to 138¾, and closing 138¾. Cash gold not plenty and loans made from 1-64 per cent. premium to 2 per cent paid for carrying. The City of Washington, for Liverpool, took $55,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady; closing quotations: Sixes, 1881, registered 108¾; do. Coupons, 112¾; 5-20s registered, 107½; do. Coupons '62, 110¾; do '64, 106¾; do. Coupons '65, 106¾; do, new 1025; 10-40s, 100; 7-30s, first series, 106¼, second series, 106¾.

RAILWAYS.

Market tame on Railways at open board and Stock Exchange with little activity. After regular call there was a heavy feeling in the long room and Erie fell to 54¾; balance of the list ¼@¾ per cent. The recent advance in Alton and Terre Haute to 56 for common and 81 for preferred is due to the report that the road was leased by the Pennsylvania Central. The market was heavy and lower at P. M. and also at the second board; subsequently became steady and closed firm.

STEAMSHIP.

Steamship list lower.

COAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal and miscellaneous shares dull, with no marked change. Ohio Certificates, 21@ 21½; Canton, 44@48; Boston Water Power, 25 @27; Mariposa, 7@8; preferred do., 19@20; Western Union Telegraph, 44½@44¾; Pacific Mail, 144@144½; New York Central, 101¼@ 102; Erie, 59½; Hudson, 158@158½; Michigan Central, 112@112½; Michigan Southern, 86½ @86¾; Illinois Central, 124@124½; Pittsburg, 76¾@77¼; Rock Island & Pacific, 89½; Northwestern, 34½@34¾; do. preferred, 58¾@58½; Fort Wayne, 96¾@97.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull. Peoples, 45; Corydon, 140@145; Lacrosse, 117; Montana, 115; Rocky Mountain, 72; Davidson Copper, 125.

BORDER STATE BONDS.

Border State bonds quiet. New Tennessee, 67; old do, 62; Missouri 6s, 87½@88; North Carolina, 54; Missouris, 88½; Pacific R. R., 99.

SUB TREASURY.

Receipts at Sub-Treasury, $16,570,041, including $13,000 from customs, and $23,000 gold notes. Payments, $2,543,655. Balance, $132,021,404.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour dull; city double extra, $10@11.50; country do, $9.50; extra, $8.50@9. Wheat quiet at 90@92c for No 1; $1.58@1.85 for No 2; $1.20 for No 3; $1.20 rejected. Oats firm, at 62c for No 2. Corn firm, at 80@82c for No 1. Receipts—flour, 1,400 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bus. Shipments—flour, 1,200 bbls; wheat, 50,000 bush; oats, 31,000 bush; corn, 165,000.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour; declining; extra State, $13. Wheat nominal. Rye, $1.40. Corn; steady; sales of 5,000 bus. yellow at $1.05. Oats; advancing with sales at 75c. Coffee; dull. Sugar; firm at 11½c. Whisky; nothing doing.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—Dry Goods quiet but steady for old staple styles. Cotton Goods; prices unchanged.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 24½@25c; receipts 116 bales; exports 300 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., June 19.—30 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 100 kegs nails, J B Sneathen & Co; 13 pkgs wooden ware Head & Metzger; 4 do do, Smith, Johnston & Co; 6 bbls eggs, owner; 80 bdls headings, Adams, Son & Co; 12 pkgs wooden ware, Wm Cooper & Co; 5 do do, Schmucker & Co; 3 do do, Camp, Moye & Co, 15 do do, J D Drave; 19 do do, Robinson & Co; 10 do do, H Riddle; 29 bbls eggs, Graff & Reiter; 150 bbls flour, 14 do barley, H Kennedy jr; 4 bbls and 1½ kgs butter, L H Voigt & Co; 8 bxs tobacco, A Schamm; 8 pkgs lard, S S Marvin; 22 bxs cheese, A & J Kerr; 25 do do, A Kirk; 40 do do, 3 pkgs butter, do do; 2 bbls; 200 boxes glass, C Thmsen & Co; 10 boxes cheese, M W Rankin; 7 do do, E Heazleton; 10 do do, S Cooper.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, June 19—28 bxs candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 5 bxs axes, Graff & Co; 9 pkgs tobacco, J Mcgraw; 1 do do, G & R Mollring; 10 do do, J McDonnell; 10 pkgs fish, J K Smith & Co; 30 do do, E Heazleton; 30 do do, J D Drave; 60 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 30 do do, J McDevitt; 62 ox potatoes, owner; 1250 bars iron, Graff & Co; 12 cars iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do do, Ilgenfritz, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do, P Dauer & Son; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 30 bbls oil, Enreka Oil Co; 60 bxs cheese, F E Waddle; 21 do do, owner; 10 do do, Knox & Orr; 25 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 23 sks oats, W Higham; 12 bxs tobacco, Walker, Coe & Co; 30 bxs extract coffee, F Guttendorf; 3 crates ... 2 bags broom corn Little, Baird & Thomson; 4 kgs butter, Graff & Reiter; 20 bbls cheese, Alexander & Scott; 1 do do, F E Wells; 10 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 200 bgs oats, J W Simpson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND CHICINNATI R. R., June 19—6 bbls; 81 tallow, Hay & Co; 20 bf bbls fish, E Heazleton; 8 bbls eggs, Graff & Reiter; 7 sks dry apples, 3 kgs butter, 1 do lard, Voigt & Co; 6 bx soap, M W Rankin; 2 bbls eggs, J Russell; 3 kgs lard, 4 sks rags, 3 bbls dry apples, Miller & Fraley; 70 sks oats, Hamilton & Lothrop; 4 sks corn, owner, McHenry & Hood; 3 bbls oil, E M Johnston; 4 sacks wool, H Lee; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 1 car staves, Thos Merkle & Co; 5 hhds tobacco, W A D Richey; 1 do do, 450 bbls, 45 bf bbls, 25 pkgs, B H Jeffries & Co; 7 bxs mdse, Reymer & Bro; 4 bbls flour, Weyman & Bro; 5 bxs hardware, Dey, McKeag & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD June 18—5 bbls eggs, F Martin; 2 do do, J Heisel; 12 do do, J Hiltz; 4 do butter, D Neal; 31 sks rags, Shilling, Smith & Co; 10 pkgs, Ilgenfritz, Porter & Lang; 3 sks flaxseed, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, G Smith; 4 bales wool, E Heazleton; 1 do wool, P Weiss; 1 do wool, 4 pkgs butter and eggs, L P Bonchard; 19 r lls leather, Fiscus & Son; 48 sks oats, A Jamison; 1 pkg butter, Mrs Hamilton; 1 do do, Mrs Mc Cullough, Smith & Co; 10 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 4